App. F. IX-4

Previous References ,

193/-3
(Genl)

File No. 88-31

Serial Nos. 1-9.

Preserve

P

⑥

Later References

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Nine

Part B for Feby 33

SUBJECT.

Mysore Explosives Rules.

D 3416-24 d/ 2[illegible].1.33
to Chi. Inspr of Mines
Dt. Magts of the Dts.

Issues a new form L under Rule 38
Schedule I Article 9 of the —
for the manufacture & possession of
Gunpowder in large quantities

Telephone message from the Chief Inspector of Mines, K.G.F. to the address of the Secretary to Government, Devel ment Department, received [illegible] M. on 24th Feb. 1932.

Regret to report that 7 persons were killed and on seriously injured in an explosive accident which occurred i Kumbaragundi Road, Bangalore City, on the 22nd instant.

- - -

Submitted for information.

First Member)

27/2/32

General and Revenue
Secretariat

Jeol
File No. ~~I~~ 88 of 193~~1~~.

[App. F. III—2

From the Chief Inspector of Mines
No 1799 d 1st April 1932
In continuation of his prev letter d 24 Feb 1932 reporting the death of 7 persons and injuries to one another caused an explosive accident that occurred in Kumbargundi Road, Bangalore city on 22/2/32, informs that Thoppalappa al succumbed to his injuries on 19/3/32

From the Chief Inspector of Mines
No 1965 d 27/4/32
Submits a detailed report of the a Subd. The previous references about the Kumbargundi accident ~~were~~ are being dealt ~~transferred~~ the Protection Branch ~~for necessary action~~. If approved, this file which relates to same subject will also be sent there in continuation

No KP
15/5

2) Yes ~~please~~ this may be done.
9/5/32

Rev. Secy)

3) This file will have to be dealt with in this Br. as the C. Inspector of Mines suggests certain additions to Explosives rules. The papers may however be sent to Protn. Br. for remarks
11/5

The accompanying note previously put up is subd for kind perusal & orders.
11/5
[illegible] written

3729
4121

General and Revenue
Secretariat
Genl. File No. 88 of 1932.

[App. F. III—

Serial No.

From the Chief Inspector of Mines. No: 1799 d. 1.4.32. States that in addition to the death of 7 persons & serious injuries to ~~one~~ another caused in the explosive accident that occurred in Kumbargundi Road, Bangalore City, on 22.2.32, the Dt Magistrate, Bangalore, reports that Thoppalan, the cooly who was seriously injured, succumbed to his injuries in the Victoria Hospital on 19.3.32.

From the same officer. No. 1965 d. 27.4.32 In continuation of the above submits a detailed report of the accident for the information & orders of Govt.

The necessary action in connection with this Explosive accident has been taken in the Protection Branch & the connected file which had been sent to this Branch in connection with the remarks of the I.G. of Police on the action taken by the Chief Engineer in having issued a license for the possession & sale of gun-powder was returned to the Protection Branch with the Chief Engineer's

3727
4121

reply in the matter.

The Chief Inspector states in his report that from enquiries instituted it is gathered that the fire originated at the grinding stone where Abdul Ghukoor's son was grinding some black powder, that Abdul Ghukoor is responsible for this accident (1) for manufacturing blasting powder without a license & (2) for possessing & selling powder in excess of licensed quantities & that the Supdt of Police, Bangalore, has been asked to prosecute him for the offences under the Explosives Regulation & that the City Municipal Authorities have also instituted proceedings against all the licensees in Kumbargundi for failure to construct buildings in accordance with the approved type design prescribed by the Mun'ty.

In view of this accident the Chief Inspector suggests the desirability of all indenting officers consulting his Dept first before placing any contracts for the supply of blasting powder with local manufacturers ~~so as~~ to enable his Dept to scrutinise the facilities possessed by the various contractors for the satisfactory fulfilment of the contracts placed with them. & In conclusion the

3729
4121

the Chief Inspector recommends that, as no definite procedure has been laid down in the Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture gunpowder on a large scale should be dealt with, the procedure ~~pointed out~~ proposed in his report may be adopted.

Put up for orders.

MN.
7.5.32
3

6) The Chief Inspector of Mines has made two suggestions

(1) That Officers indenting for blasting powder should consult the Explosive Deptt before placing any Contracts with any of the local manufacturers.

(2) The procedure as detailed in sub paras (a), (b) & (c) on page 7 of his report may be prescribed for granting special licenses under art 9 of Schedule I Mysore Explosive Rules for the manufacture of Gunpowder.

In regard to (1) it may be stated the only departments ~~that~~ which frequently have occasion ~~for gunpowder~~ for indenting blasting powder in appreciable quantities are "The Mines and the P. W. D." and in limited quantities by the Dept of Ir for well works — well boring operations —

The P. W. D. may perhaps be Consulted if the suggestion may be accepted without inconvenience —

In regard to (2) it is respectfully submitted that Form J ~~Ref~~ Schedule I referred to by the Inspector of Mines Explosives relates to the possession of any explosive (Other than a fulminate) in any quantity in a Magazine and there have been hardly any cases in which applications for storing gunpowder in Magazines ~~have been~~ are received.

Next in regard to art 9 of Schedule I of the Explosive Rules, it is doubtful if in the past any applications for the manufacture of Gunpowder or any other blasting powder in unlimited quantities were ever received and if received hereafter can be admitted without consulting the British Resident —

It is for consideration if there is any need for prescribing the procedure suggested and if adopted how far it would be helpful prevent accidents of the kind referred to in the report long as the illicit manufacture of explosive ntinues undetected mainly for want dequate and vigilant inspection

Serial No.

Profr Bor ~~may~~ will have also to be consulted as directed by the Dev Secy on 11.5.32

K.B.
14/5/32

7) Professor Bor for remarks.

16/5.

Recd 18/5

Mr N.T.

8

25/5.

9 The suggestion made by the Chief Inspector of Mines in page 6 of the enclosure regarding the need for consulting the department of Mines & explosives before placing any contracts for the supply of blasting powder by the indenting officers may not be easily workable. If approved the suggestion may be restricted to as follows.

Flag J

1° That officers of Govt indenting for the supply of blasting powder will [illegible] satisfy themselves, before any contract is placed therefor, that the contractor holds ~~[illegible]~~ a Special license granted under Article 9 of the Schedule I. Mysore Explosives rules, ~~if necessary~~ by verifying the license and that they will ~~intimate~~ send intimation of such contracts being entered into, to the Chief Inspector of Mines ~~within a week thereafter~~.

Re prevention of accidents in manufacturing Explos

General and Revenue
Secretariat

Genl File No. of 1931. [App. F. III—

Serial
No.

particulars that should accompany the application for licenses, they may be adopted ~~as~~ in extenso. (page 7 of the enclosure)

Ka
28/5/32

12 Under article 9 of the Schedule re grant of licenses for manufacturing explosives in large quantities, it is necessary to ~~[illegible]~~ fix the quantity in each case.

13 The suggestions at page 6 of the Enclosure to P.U.D are for consideration; that at page 7 is for the Govt (Sectt) to take action about.

MSK
30/5/32

14 The C. I of Mines makes two suggestions: (1) That indenting officers should consult him before placing ~~the~~ contracts for supply of blasting powder (2) That licenses for manufacture of gunpowder on a large scale which come up to Govt may be referred to him. Certain rules are suggested in this connection. These suggestions are suitable & may be adopted.

All the licenses which under Schedule I have to be granted by the Govt may be referred to the C. I of Mines as they are cases of manufacture, possession or sale of unlimited quantities.

May Secretary)

le
31/5/32

15 May be returned to Dev Branch for disposal

mu
3/6/32

WD 70—GBPM—60,000—13-8-31

Dev Br with Compliments

~~Sth~~ Subt KL MSK 4/6/32

File [illegible]
20 JUNE 193
No. 8323

17 The Law & Ll. Secy's opines that the suggestions of the C. I. of Mines are suitable & may be adopted. I would however submit that applications to go thro' Dt Magte are not necessary as suggested in cl. (a) — Applications to Dt Magte will do. If this is approved the rule (a) will read as follows:—

18 An applicant for a Spl licence shall submit his application to the Dt Magte who will forward the same to the C. I. of Mines for necessary actn.

The rest seem to be all right.

9/6/32

(Rev. Secy)

19 I am not convinced about the need for indenting Depts to consult the C.I. of Mines before placing orders for the supply of blasting powder etc. The check should be exercised in the issue of licenses for manufacture & sale of explosives of the kind & quantity required.

20. The other suggestion may be accepted.

17.6.32

(Sr member)

21 The procedure suggested by the C.I. of M. for regulating & controlling the manufacture of gunpowder on a large scale may be adopted. A draft rule may be put up and notified for public criticism if necessary under the law [redacted] defined What large scale manufacture is has to be If there are G. of I rules on this subject they may be consulted i.e.

Mia
23/6/32 [illegible] I agree with Dev Secy re what is stated at A

Serial No.

23 Draft to the chief Inspector of Mines is subd. for approval

Inz
16/7/32

Sd KA
17/7

TYPING SECTION
16 JUL 1932
GENL. & REV. SECTT.

4 To The Chief Inspr of Mines
No D 290 d. 20-7-32

Requests him to suggest a suitable definition for 'large scale manufacture' and to consult the Govt of India rules on the subject if there be any.

Issd
26/7/32

5 From the Chief Inspector of Mines
No 214. d 29th July 1932

Furnishes information called for in Sl 5 above.

GEN. & REV. SECTT.

24 The chief Inspector defines large scale manufacture of gunpowder as manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time.

25 The draft notification is put up for approval. The Asst. Secy, Law Depart may be consulted before notifying the rules

(1) Para 2 of the P.G.O. — definition

Sd
5/8/32

(2) Paras 4 & 5 — Procedure for dealing with applications.

(3) Form. — A new form L is suggested for approval.

(4) Conditions

Subd for orders with reference to member's minute d 23/6/32

Sd
5/8/32

26 Put up a self contd as instructed please

A self contained draft is submitted

S.R. 19/8/3

Dev. Secy)
Mr.
Joint Secy
Law Deptt.

29 Draft for approval.

19/8/32

I have slightly revised the draft notification. It is not sec 15 that gives power to Govt. to prescribe licenses & to frame rules regarding them - that power is under sec 4 cl (2) - sec 15 prescribes a procedure for making rules under sec 4(2).

Law

BNP
24/8 25/8

Dsn

30

Typed dft. as revised

31.8.32

31/8

31

A Typed draft is submd.

S.R.
19/8
Dev. Secy)

32 7/9/32

33
8.9 8/9

I. Mr.)

34 11/9/32

35 19/32

TYPING SECTION
31 AUG. 1932
GENL. & REV S

OFF
9 SEPT. 1932
No. 1707

TYPING S

General and Revenue Secretariat   Genl File No. 858   of 1931.

Serial No.

6. To the Compiler, Mysore Gazette
No. D. 1236 of 30-9-32
Notifies the issue of ~~revised~~ rules for the manufacture of gunpowder and calls for suggestions and objections.
To the Chief Inspector of Mines
No. D. 1237 d 30-9-32
Forwards copy of the above

SECRETARIAT
GEN. & DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.
1 NOV. 1932

Sir B
2nd N.T.
Council Secy

25/11/32

Resubd with reference to para. 21 above.

~~No criticism~~ No criticisms or suggestions have been so far received from the public.

Pbs for orders whether a final notification may be put up for approval.

Kind reference is invited to paras 19 & 22 above.

Sd/ NO
21/11/32

Two drafts, Notification & Govt order, are put up

Sd K.A.
9/12/32

Dev. Secy)
Second Member.

Drafts for approval.
13/12/32

CSD.
I believe the Residency has in one of its Comments stated that all alterations & amendments to the Petroleum Act & Explosives rules should be intimated to them. Please put up papers.
13/12/32

Office of the
Second Member of Council.
16 DEC. 1932
No. 3986

Subd. the reference to above is put up (Flag J)
Sd
14/12/32

KA

Drafts to Residency
15/12

CMN.
16.12.32

CMN.
16.12.32
16/12

May the drafts be issued?

20/12

KA
22/12

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 70—GBPM—50,000—13-8-31

Subd for perusal before issue

K.P.
27.12.32

Mule
24/12/32

DEWAN'S OFFICE
38 32
27 DEC. 1932

The addition of a new License Form L in Schedule I art 9 of the Mysore Explosive Rules has been approved by the Second Member & the Dewan

For perusal
First mem)
K.P.
4.1.33

OFFICE OF THE
FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL
4 JAN. 1933
No. 519 G

5/1/33

Issue & put up a draft to the Residency.

K.P.

No. D. 3446-24 d 20.1.33 5.1.33

The Chief Inspector of Mines.

The Dt. Mgts. of Districts.

Approves of the form proposed by the Chief Inspector together with the rules & Conditions appended to the order.

TYPING SECTION
5. JAN. 1933
GENL. & REV.

D 3474 d 20-1-33-

The Compiler M. G.

Notifies the inclusion of the New Form in the Mysore Explosives Rules (Form L).

App. F VI G 2102 4/33
P S

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

= Mysore Explosives Rules
Issues a new form 'L' under Rule 38, (Schedule I, Article 9, 7
~~Schedule I~~, of the ——— . for the manufacture
of possession of gunpowder in a large quantity

G. O. No. D 3416-24 DATED 20/11/33

Geol 88-21-8

May this be

i. printed ?
ii. treated as a standing order ?
iii. published in the Gazette English Part ?
iv. translated ?
v. placed at the disposal of the press ?
iv. published in the Gazette Kannada Part ?

Yes.

Submitted for orders
18/11/33

18/11/33

[App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat File No. of 193

Serial No.	
	Subject - A New form 'L' under Mysore Explosives Rules
	Subd with a draft to the Residency fwd 4 copies of the notification.
23/2/33	23/2
	No. Pol. 821 of 27-2-33.
	The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident. Forwards 4 copies of the form L under Mysore Explosives Rules.

24 FEB.
GENL. & REV. SECTT.

B
27/3/33

MARCH

3729

GEN. & REV. SECRETARIAT.
21.3.32

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Telegraphic Address:
"MINESPECTOR"

DEVELOPMENT BRANCH.
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF
MINES IN MYSORE.

Encl: 199

Dated Oorgaum, 1st April 1932.
(*S. India*).

FROM

NT SECR
APR. 1932

C. E. SURYANARAYANA RAU, ESQ., Mem. A.I.M.E., &c.,
Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.

To

2/4/32

B. T. Kesaviengar, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Development Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

D 3191
1 to Protn Branch

In continuation of this office Memo No.1461 dated 24th February 1932 forwarding copy of letter No.1460 of the same date addressed to the Private Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, confirming the telephone message reporting the death of 7 persons and serious injuries to one other caused in an explosive accident that occurred in Kumbargundi Road, Bangalore City on 22/2/32, I have the honour to state that the District Magistrate, Bangalore District, informs that Thoppalan, the seriously injured cooly, succumbed to his injuries in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, on 19-3-1932.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C. E. Suryanarayana Rau
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES
IN MYSORE.

D
3191 + 3859

D.S.R.

Sent for perusal.

This file was ~~indexed~~ sent to Protection Branch to-day.
MN.
29.4.32.

The previous letter was transferred to Protection Branch on 27.2.32.
MN KL
15-4-32
16

The main file is now with the Asst Secy

KD
16/4

I sent it back yesterday I think — Please see

20/4/32

(2)

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Ad 2874

D 4121

Gvol 88-31-3

Telegraphic Address:—
"MINESPECTOR"

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF
MINES IN MYSORE.

No. 1965
Encl:— 2

Dated Oorgaum, 27th April 1932.
(S. India).

FROM

C. E. SURYANARAYANA RAU, Esq., Mem. A.I.M.E., &c.,
Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.

OPMENT SECRET
28. APR. 19

To

Early

28/4

B. T. Kesaviengar, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Development Department,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

In continuation of this office letter No.1799 dated 1/4/1932 notifying the death of 8 persons in all in an explosive accident that occurred in Kumbargundi Road, Bangalore City, on 22-2-1932, I have the honour to submit herewith, a detailed enquiry report of the -- occurrence (together with a spare copy) for the information and orders of Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C E Suryanarayana Rau
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES
IN MYSORE.

D.S.R.

EXPLOSIVE ACCIDENT THAT OCCURRED ON 22-2-1932 IN A MANUFACTORY IN KUMBARGUNDI ROAD, BANGALORE CITY.

Date of Inspection and Enquiry - 24th, 25th
and 26th February 1932.

......:oOo:......

After a good deal of agitation against the continuance of firework shops in Old Kasai Road just behind the cloth shops in Dodpet, Bangalore City, some of the firework dealers were prevailed upon to shift their business premises from the much congested, busy and populous locality to the newly acquired and laid-out sites - 30 in all in Kumbargundi Road. The migration has been very slow and not altogether voluntary. So far, only 10 sites in all nearest to the Kumbargundi Road have either been applied for or occupied by 7 of the licensees, three of whom have been given two sites each. The remaining sites are still unoccupied.

Each site measures 40'x 25' and has free surroundings on all sides separated either by a conservancy lane 10 ft. wide or a road 20 ft.wide. The Municipal authorities have prescribed a type design of buildings expected to be raised on these sites - copy enclosed for reference - in which sufficient provision has been made for the safe manufacture, storage and sale of blasting powder and other explosives of Firework composition in limited quantities, not exceeding 50 lbs. at a time. If larger quantities are required to be manufactured, the licensee will, have to select a secluded place with freer surroundings outside the city limits with a view to minimise danger in case of eventualities.

Abdul Shukoor was one of the licensees who s [illegible] he old town to Kumbargundi. He acquired two adjoining building sites and put up a building of his own design on one of them (Plan and Section of building enclosed for reference).

About

About the beginning of February 1932 he secured a contract from the New Bangalore Water Works Division for the supply of blasting powder. He had no license to manufacture this powder. His license No.B.9 of 1932, granted by the District Magistrate, Bangalore, empowered him merely to possess and sell 30 lbs. of gunpowder at a time: without possessing a manufacturing license, he began to manufacture and store large quantities of blasting powder in his new premises which he also used as a dwelling house. He lived in it for 1½ months with his family, consisting of his wife, 2 sons and a daughter. In the store-room which was also his living room, he had stocked all the ingredient and materials required for the manufacture of blasting powder and fireworks, besides prepared powder and household chattel.

According to the information furnished by the Executive Engineer New Bangalore Water Works Division, Abdul Shukoor had delivered to him 1704 lbs of powder between the 6th and 18th February 1932 in 6 instalments of 250, 150, 200, 384, 360 and 360 lbs. The next instalment was due on 22-2-1932 and a quantity of powder - about 350 lbs. or so - was being got ready for despatch when this accident happened.

I inspected the scene of occurrence of this accident on the morning of 24-2-1932 in company with Mr. Ranajodh Singh, District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City, and further inspections were also made during the next 2 days with the Ag. Assistant Inspector of Mines to obtain further particulars and elucidate details of the occurrence. A major portion of the building described below had been destroyed by the conflagration, leaving only the bare walls and the resulting debris had been thrown about on the vacant sites on the east side. The damage to the floor and walls showed clearly where the different ingredients had lain. There was white incrustation on the south wall close to the door where the barrel of KNO_3 had been placed. At the place where blasting powder had burnt or exploded thick deposits of soot still smelling of powder were seen on the walls.

The

C. E. S. Rau

out information concerning it, probably due to the shock sustained by the death of his wife and two sons. At the time of the conflagration - according to one Thoppalan, the cooly who escaped with serious injuries - 3 women and 3 men coolies including himself and Abdul Shukoor's 13 year-old son were engaged in the preparation of blasting powder in the several stages of manufacture. Abdul Shukoor's son - so it is stated - was grinding some black powder probably the grit resulting from sieving, in an ordinary country grinding stone in the verandah in between two groups of coolies engaged in pounding the same in mortars. Thoppalan, Kullamma and Annamalay were pounding the wet mixture at the small stone mortar while Pattukara alias Iyakunnoo Annamalay's wife and his sister were engaged in a ~~and~~ similar operation at the bigger mortar on the west side. Abdul Shukoor was supervising this work and was also engaged in drying the prepared powder in the sun for which purpose, it is generally laid out in 10 to 20 lbs. lots on old gunnies. At the time of accident he was at some distance away from the drying yard. Thoppalan stated that a spark originated at the grinding stone, ignited the powder surrounding it and the resulting fire quickly spread to heaps of powder on either side and to the powder in the drying yard, all of which burst into flames. The door of the storeroom being open and there being a trail of powder all along, the fire spread simultaneously into the store-room also and caused the tins and barrels containing the powder to explode. All other combustible material in the room caught fire at the same time. Thoppalan and Kullamma ran out into the open while Annamalay, anxious about his wife and sister, rushed towards them. All of them got enveloped in thick smoke and raging flames and were scalded to death. Abdul Shukoor's son probably rushed into the store room where his mother and younger brother were resting but before he could reach them he dropped down dead at the threshold. But for the neighbours and passersby preventing him, Abdul Shukoor also would have madly rushed into the building to save his wife and children and

perished

28 Rao

perished with them in the attempt. Thoppalan one of the injured coolies succumbed to his injuries in Victoria Hospital on 19-3-32, making a total of 8 deaths in all and serious injuries to one other as follows:-

KILLED.-

1. Mariambee - wife of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 30 year F.
2. Mahomed Ismail - son of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 13 years. F.
3. Mahomed Ibrahim - son of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 4 years F.
4. Iyakunnoo alias Pattukaran, cooly, aged about 35 years F.
5. Annamalay, cooly aged about 30 years ... F.
6. Annamalay's wife, cooly, name not known, aged about 27 years F.
7. Annamalay's sister, cooly, name not known aged about 33 years F.
8. Thoppalan, cooly, aged about 35 years. ~~26~~ (Succumbed to injuries in Victoria Hospital on 19-3-1932) F.

INJURED.-

1. Kullamma, cooly, aged about 35 years. S.

Neither Abdul Shukoor nor the other licensees, who are his neighbours and close relations, could give any information regarding the coolies killed in this accident. They advanced the theory that the fire originated in the drying yard owing to Thoppalan's carelessness, who was supposed to have been smoking a beedi while drying the powder. Searching enquiries instituted showed that Thoppalan was a non-smoker. The evidence gathered showed that the fire originated a the grinding stone and judging from the amount of grit present on th floor all round, this is not at all unlikely. Only small quantities of powder not exceeding 50 lbs. at a time are permitted to be manufactured by licensees in Kumbargundi Road.

Abdul

Abdul Shukoor is responsible for this accident, firstly, for manufacturing blasting powder without a license and secondly for possessing and selling powder far in excess of quantities licensed. The Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City and Taluk has already been advised to prosecute him for offences under the Mysore Explosive Regulation and Rules. It is also learnt that the City Municipal authorities have long ago instituted proceedings against almost all the licensees in Kumbargundi for failing to construct buildings in accordance with the approved type design.

In view of particulars brought to light in the course of enquiry into this accident, I beg to suggest to all indenting officers the desirability of consulting this Department in the first instance, before placing any contracts for the supply of blasting powder with any of the local manufacturers, so as to enable this Department to scrutinise the facilities possessed by the various contractors for the satisfactory completion of the contracts placed with them. If this suggestion finds favour with Government it will facilitate timely assistance and advice being given to the licensees to carry on the manufacture on safe and approved lines.

For the manufacture, possession and sale of gunpowder on the scale on which Abdul Shukoor was carrying on operations, he should have been in possession of

(a) A special license granted under Article 9 of Schedule I, Mysore Explosives Rules.

(b) A license in Form J to cover possession and sale.

A license under the above article is granted by Government and is restricted in scope to manufacture only. No definite proceedure has been laid down in the Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture gunpowder on a large scale should be dealt with. I would recommend the following procedure :-

(a)

(a) An applicant for a special license shall submit his applicatio

to Government through the District Magistrate who will forward the sa

to this Department for necessary action.

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at anytime in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of ~~the~~ gunpowder will be stored separately.

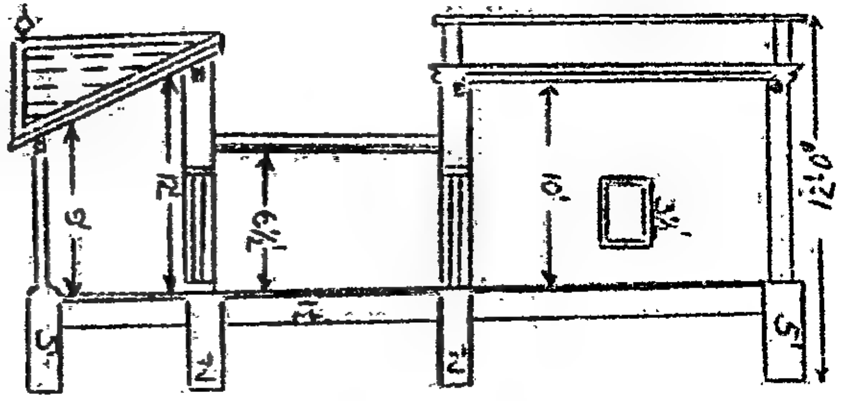
e Chief Inppector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendations stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

C.S. Suryanarayana Rao
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES
IN MYSORE.

Oorgaum, K.G.F.,
26/4/1932.
D.S.R.

DESIGN FOR A FIRE-WORKS SHOP

SECTION ON AB


8'
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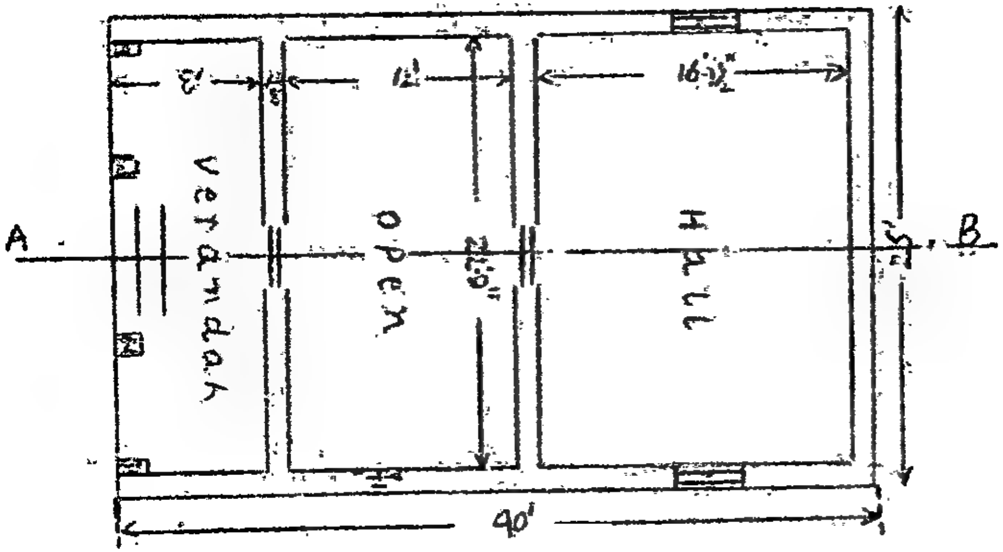
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Hall
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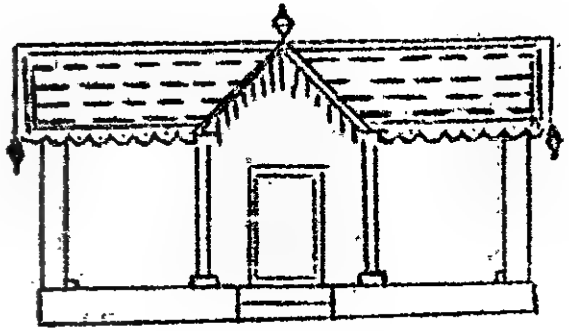
12'
16'3½"
22'0"
5'
40'

FRONT ELEVATION

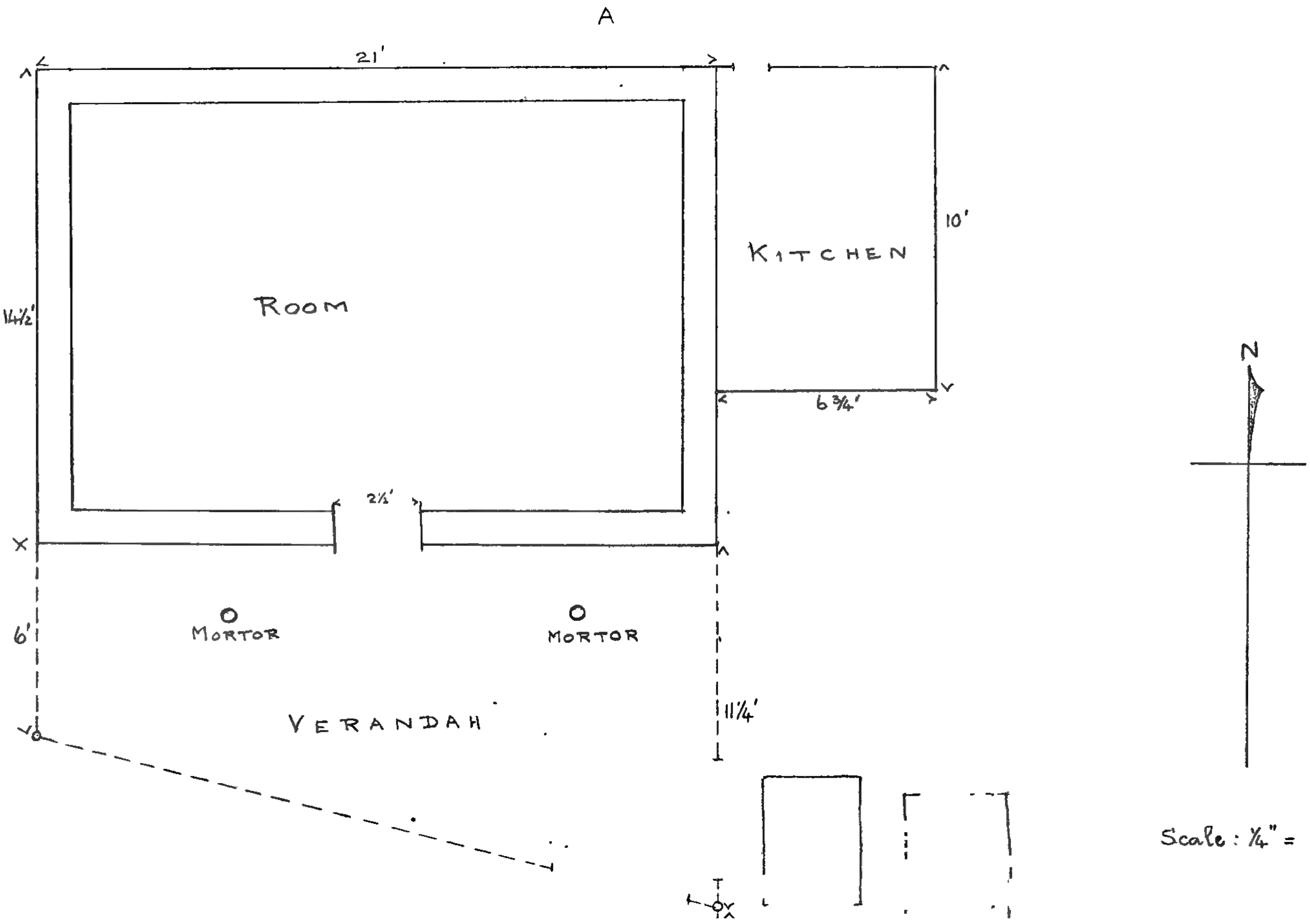


Copy. Sd/- P. Subba Rao,

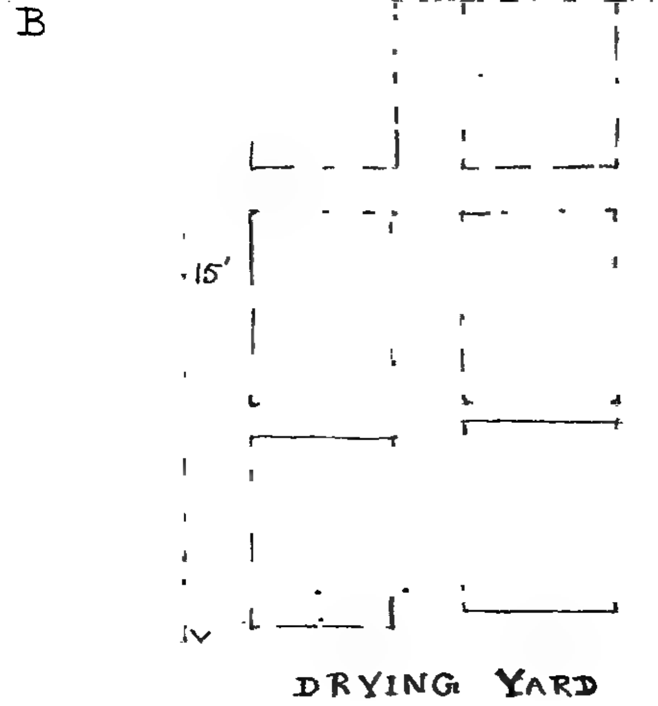
Municipal Engineer

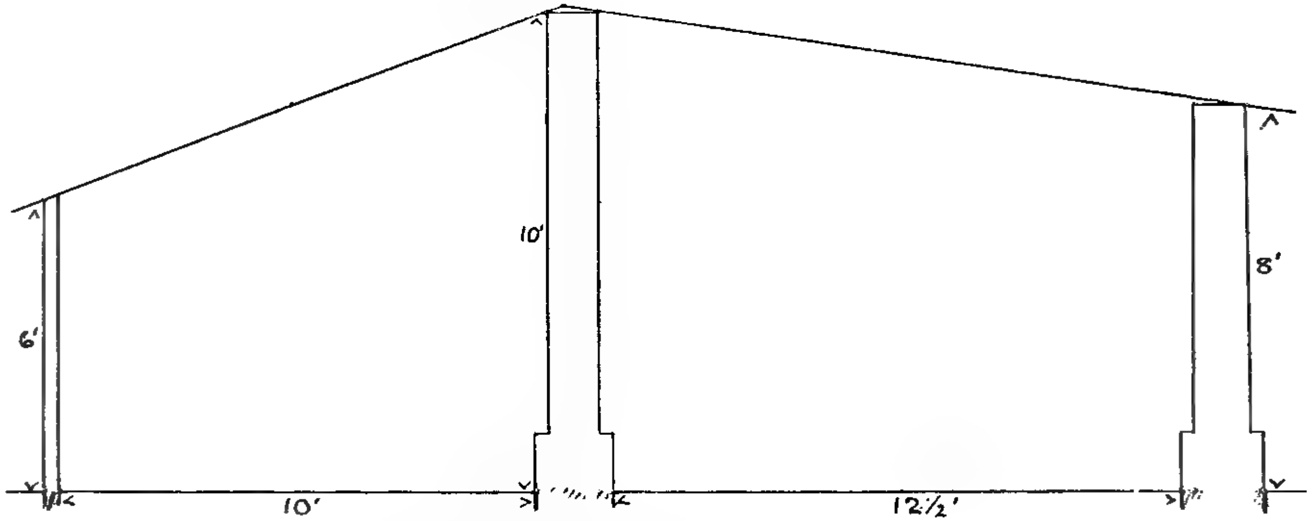
C.S.S. Rau

24-4-1929.


A
21'
14½'
Room
2½'
Kitchen
10'
6¾'
X
6'
Mortor
Mortor
Verandah
11¼'
N

Scale : ¼" =


B
15'
DRYING YARD



Section along AB

EXPLOSIVE ACCIDENT THAT OCCURRED ON 22-2-1932 IN A MANUFACTORY IN KUMBARGUNDI ROAD, BANGALORE CITY.

Date of Inspection and Enquiry - 24th, 25th
and 26th February 1932.

......:000:......

After a good deal of agitation against the continuance of firework shops in Old Kasai Road just behind the cloth shops in Dodpet, Bangalore City, some of the firework dealers were prevaile upon to shift their business premises from the much congested, busy and populous locality to the newly acquired and laid-out site - 30 in all in Kumbargundi Road. The migration has been very slow and not altogether voluntary. So far, only 10 sites in all neares to the Kumbargundi Road have either been applied for or occupied by 7 of the licensees, three of whom have been given two sites each. The remaining sites are still unoccupied.

Each site measures 40'x 25' and has free surroundings on all sides separated either by a conservancy lane 10 ft. wide or a road 20 ft.wide. The Municipal authorities have prescribed a type design of buildings expected to be raised on these sites - copy enclosed for reference - in which sufficient provision has been made for the safe manufacture, storage and sale of blasting powder and other explosives of Firework composition in limited quantities, not exceeding 50 lbs. at a time. If larger quantities are required to be manufactured, the licensee will have to select a secluded place with freer surroundings outside the city limits with a view to minimise danger in case of eventualities.

Abdul Shukoor was one of the licensees who shifted from the old town to Kumbargundi. He acquired two adjoining building sites and put up a building of his own design on one of them (Plan and Section of building enclosed for reference). About

About the beginning of February 1932 he secured a contract from the New Bangalore Water Works Division for the supply of blasting powder. He had no license to manufacture this powder. His license No.B.9 of 1932, granted by the District Magistrate, Bangalore, empowered him merely to possess and sell 30 lbs. of gunpowder at a time; without possessing a manufacturing license, he began to manufacture and store large quantities of blasting powder in his new premises which he also used as a dwelling house. He lived in it for 1½ months with his family, consisting of his wife, 2 sons and a daughter. In the store-room which was also his living room, he had stocked all the ingredients and materials required for the manufacture of blasting powder and fireworks, besides prepared powder and household chattel.

According to the information furnished by the Executive Engineer New Bangalore Water Works Division, Abdul Shukoor had delivered to him 1704 lbs of powder between the 6th and 18th February 1932 in 6 instalments of 250, 150, 200, 384, 360 and 360 lbs. The next instalment was due on 22-2-1932 and a quantity of powder - about 350 lbs. or so - was being got ready for despatch when this accident happened.

I inspected the scene of occurrence of this accident on the morning of 24-2-1932 in company with Mr. Ranajodh Singh, District Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City, and further inspections were also made during the next 2 days with the Ag. Assistant Inspector of Mines to obtain further particulars and elucidate details of the occurrence. A major portion of the building described below had been destroyed by the conflagration, leaving only the bare walls and the resulting debris had been thrown about on the vacant sites on the east side. The damage to the floor and walls showed clearly where the different ingredients had lain. There was white incrustation on the south wall close to the door where the barrel of KNO_3 had been placed. At the place where blasting powder had burnt or exploded thick deposits of soot still smelling of powder were seen on the walls.

The

The internal dimensions of the storeroom were 19 ft. x 12 ft. and the walls, not plastered were built of brick in mud. The roof, constructed of light material, was covered over with corrugated zinc sheets. The only door in the south wall, 2½ ft. wide opened into a temporary verandah - manufacturing shed - 21 ft. long, 6 ft. and 11¼ ft. wide at the West and East ends respectively, enclosed with bamboo mats and gunny bags and roofed in with bamboo and light timber frame work covered with corrugated zinc sheets. There were 2 openings from the verandah into the drying yard outside as shewn in plan. On the N-E. corner of the building was a small improvised kitchen shed built of bamboos, mats and flattened kerosene tins. The flooring in the storeroom, verandah and drying yard was of mud and sand, a circumstance quite favourable for the grit to get mixed up with the powder in the process of manufacture.

The method of manufacture adopted by Abdul Shukoor on this occasion is as follows:-

> Salt petre, Charcoal and sulphur, all separately powdered previously are weighed out in the proportion of 5: 1: 1 and mixed together in the dry state. The resulting mixture is sieved to obtain a homogeneous mixture and the over size being either reground or pounded. A small quantity of thin liquid gum is sprinkled over the sieved mixture and the wet mixture pounded in mortars with wooden pestles, ~~g~~ ~~grinding~~ guiding the spillage back to the mortar at each stroke and adding liquid gum as required. The cake eventually formed is broken up by wooden mallets and the resulting powder is spread out in the sun to dry.

Since the accident, Abdul Shukoor is very reticent in giving out

out information concerning it,probably due to the shock sustained by the death of his wife and two sons. At the time of the conflagration – according to one Thoppalan, the cooly who escaped with seriou injuries – 3 women and 3 men coolies including himself and Abdul Shukoor's 13 year-old son were engaged in the preparation of blastir powder in the several stages of manufacture. Abdul Shukoor's son – so it is stated – was grinding some black powder probably the grit resulting from sieving, in an ordinary country grinding stone in the verandah in between two groups of coolies engaged in pounding the same in mortars. Thoppalan, Kullamma and Annamalay were pounding th wet mixture at the small stone mortar while Pattukara alias Iyakunnc Annamalay's wife and his sister were engaged in a similar operation at the bigger mortar on the west side. Abdul Shukoor was supervising this work and was also engaged in drying the prepared powder in the sun for which purpose, it is generally laid out in 10 to 20 lbs. lots on old gunnies. At the time of accident he was at some distance away from the drying yard. Thoppalan stated that a spark originated at the grinding stone, ignited the powder surrounding it and the resulting fire quickly spread to heaps of powder on either side and to the powder in the drying yard, all of which burst into flames. The door of the storeroom being open and there being a trail of powder all along, the fire spread simultaneously into the store-room also and caused the tins and barrels containing the powde to explode. All other combustible material in the room caught fire at the same time. Thoppalan and Kullamma ran out into the open while Annamalay, anxious about his wife and sister, rushed towards them. All of them got enveloped in thick smoke and raging flames and were scalded to death. Abdul Shukoor's son probably rushed into the store room where his mother and younger brother were resting but before he could reach them he dropped down dead at the threshold. But for the neighbours and passersby preventing him, Abdul Shukoor also would hav madly rushed into the building to save his wife and children and

perished

perished with them in the attempt. Thoppalan one of the injured coolies succumbed to his injuries in Victoria Hospital on 19-3-32, making a total of 8 deaths in all and serious injuries to one other as follows:-

KILLED.-

1. Mariambee - wife of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 30 years. F.

2. Mahomed Ismail - son of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 13 years. F.

3. Mahomed Ibrahim - son of Abdul Shukoor, aged about 4 years F.

4. Iyakunnoo alias Pat~~tp~~karan, cooly, aged about 35 years. F.

5. Annamalay, cooly aged about 30 years ... F.

6. Annamalay's wife, cooly, name not known, aged about 27 years F.

7. Annamalay's sister, cooly, name not known aged about 33 years F.

8. Thoppalan, cooly, aged about 35 years. (Succumbed to injuries in Victoria Hospital on 19-3-1932) F.

INJURED.-

1. Kullamma, cooly, aged about 35 years. S.

Neither Abdul Shukoor nor the other licensees, who are his ighbours and close relations, could give any information regarding e coolies killed in this accident. They advanced the theory that the fire originated in the drying yard owing to Thoppalan's carelessness, who was supposed to have been smoking a beedi while drying the powder. Searching enquiries instituted showed that Thoppalan was a non-smoker. The evidence gathered showed that the fire originated at the grinding stone and judging from the amount of grit present on the floor all round, this is not at all unlikely. Only small quantities of powder not exceeding 50 lbs. at a time are permitted to be manufactured by licensees in Kumbargundi Road.

Abdul Shukoor is responsible for this accident, firstly, for manufacturing blasting powder without a license and secondly for possessing and selling powder far in excess of quantities licensed. The Superintendent of Police, Bangalore City and Taluk has already been advised to prosecute him for offences under the Mysore Explosive Regulation and Rules. It is also learnt that the City Municipal authorities have long ago instituted proceedings against almost all the licensees in Kumbargundi for failing to construct buildings in accordance with the approved type design.

In view of particulars brought to light in the course of enquiry into this accident, I beg to suggest to all indenting officers the desirability of consulting this Department in the first instance, before placing any contracts for the supply of blasting powder with any of the local manufacturers, so as to enable this Department to scrutinise the facilities possessed by the various contractors for the satisfactory completion of the contracts placed with them. If this suggestion finds favour with Government it will facilitate timely assistance and advice being given to the licensees to carry on the manufacture on safe and approved lines.

For the manufacture, possession and sale of gunpowder on the scale on which Abdul Shukoor was carrying on operations, he should have been in possession of

(a) A special license granted under Article 9 of Schedule I, Mysore Explosives Rules.

(b) A license in Form J to cover possession and sale.

A license under the above article is granted by Government and is restricted in scope to manufacture only. No definite proceedure has been laid down in the Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture gunpowder on a large scale should be dealt with. I would recommend the following procedure :-

(a) An applicant for a special license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate who will forward the same to this Department for necessary action.

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

- (1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.
- (2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.
- (3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

- (1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.
- (2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.
- (3) The number of persons to be employed at anytime in each building.
- (4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of ~~the~~ gunpowder will be stored separately.

Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license submit it to Government with his recommendations stating in detail r what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

Sd/- C.E.Suryanarayana Rau,
CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES
IN MYSORE.

Oorgaum, K.G.F.,
26/4/1932.
D.S.R.

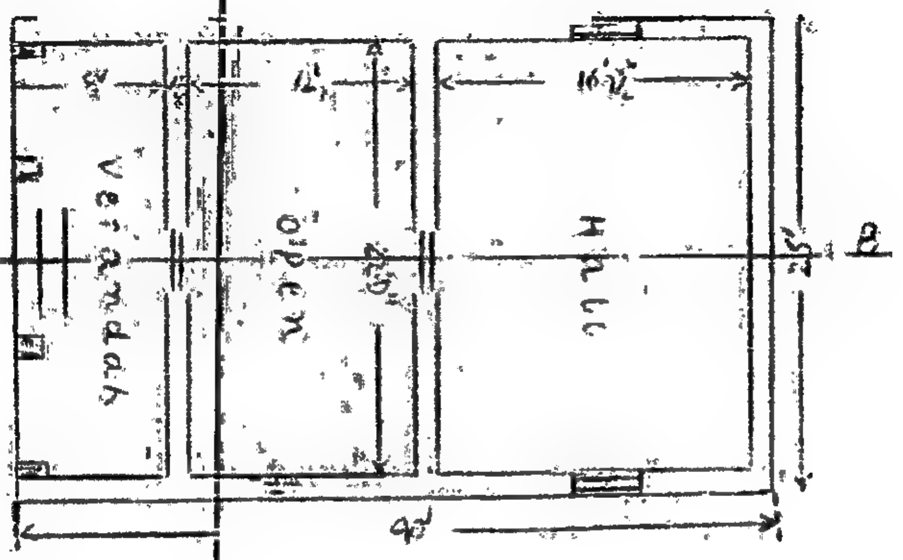
"Copy"

C E S Rau

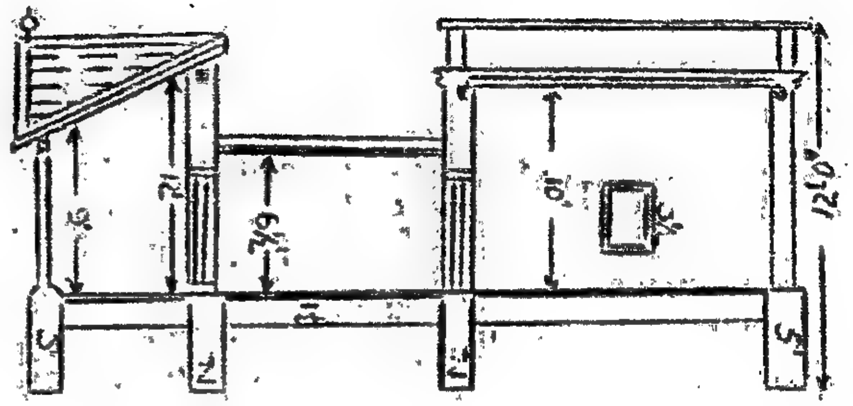
Chief Inspector of Mines
in Mysore.

(1)

DESIGN FOR A FIRE-WORKS SHOP

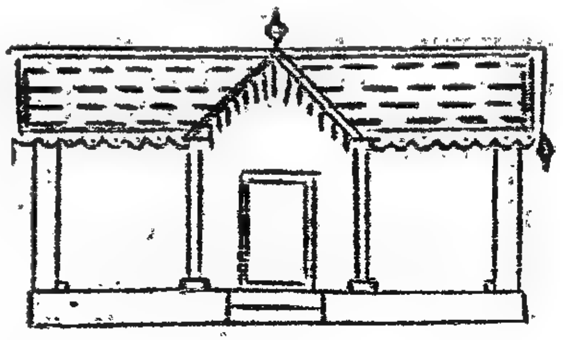


Verandah
open
Hall
8'
12'
16½'
20'0"
40'
5'
B



12'0"
10'
3½'
6½'
12'
9'
18'
5'
2'

FRONT ELEVATION



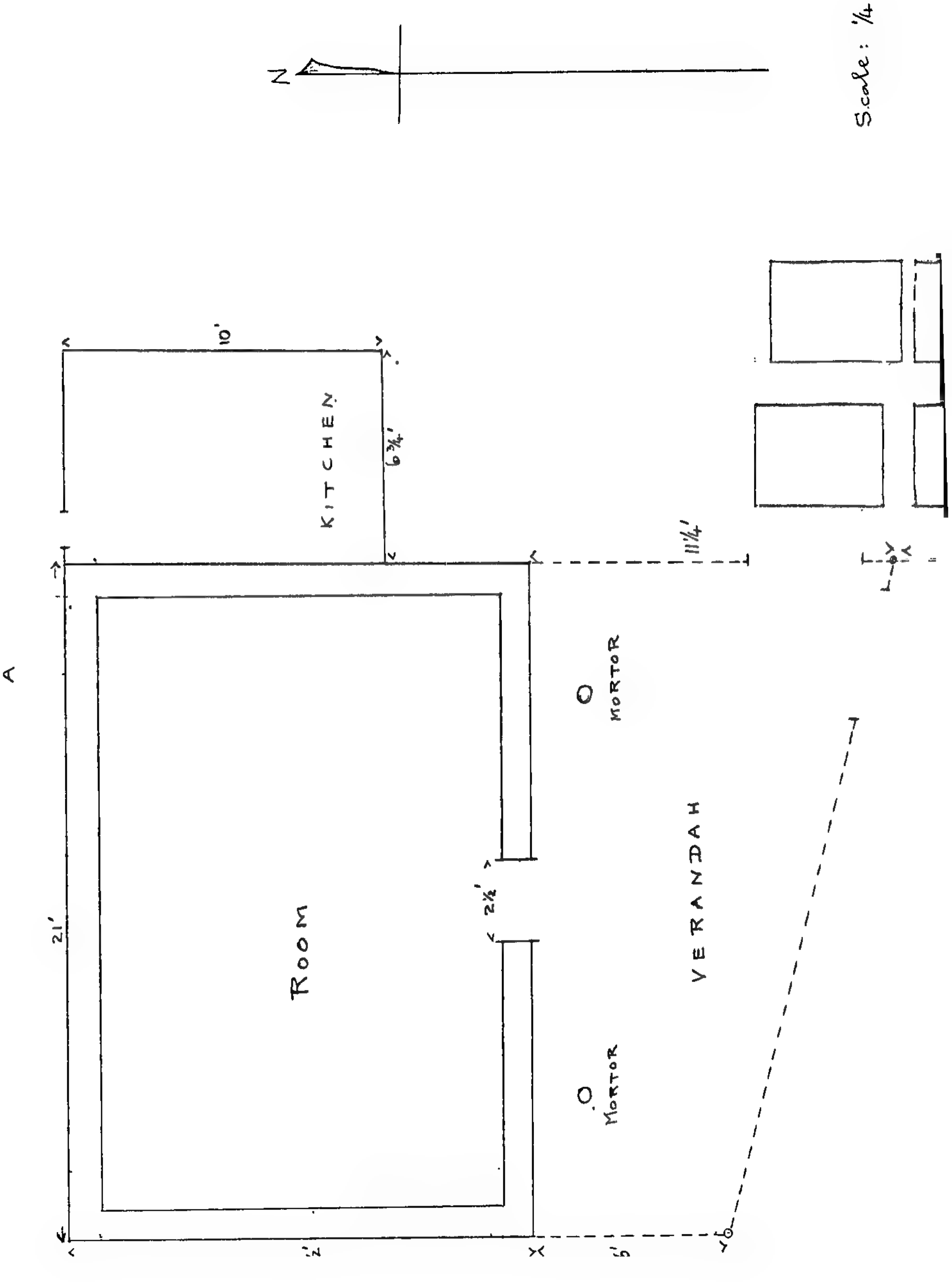
Sd/ P. Subba Rao,

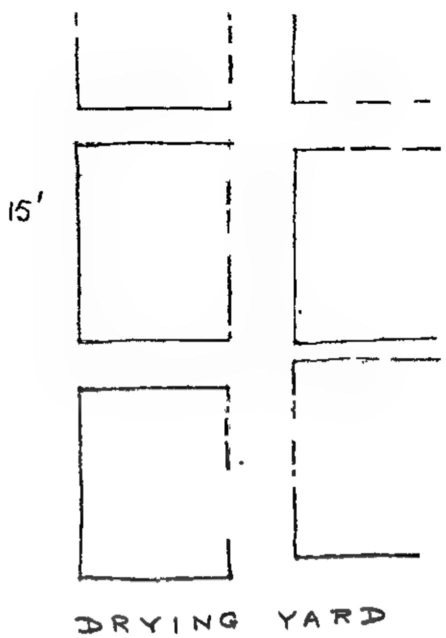
Municipal Engineer.

24-4-1929.

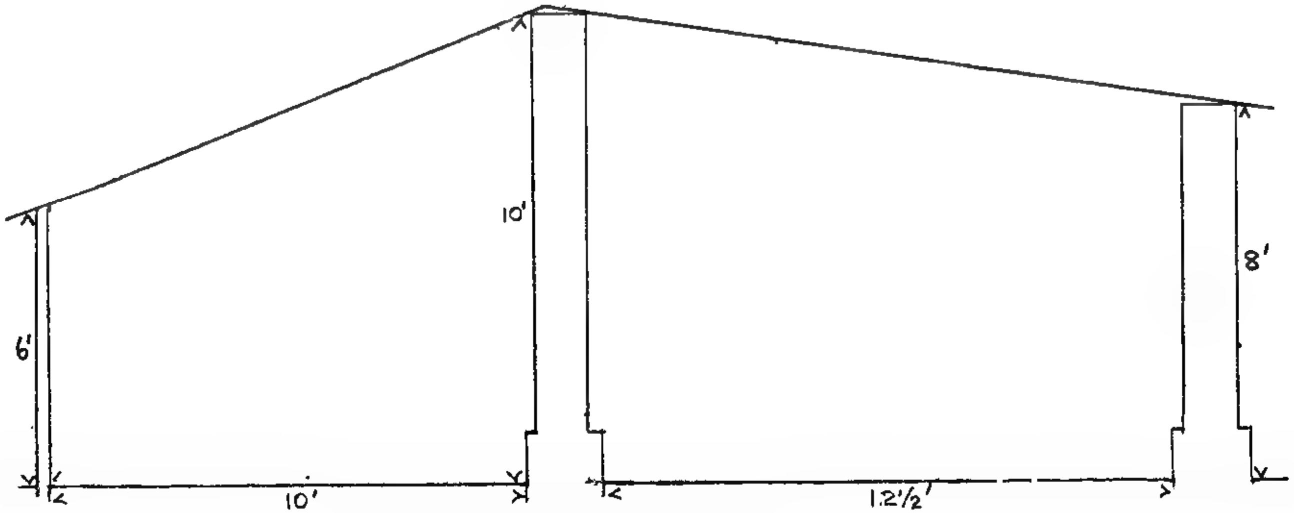
Copy

C.E.S. Rao


N
A
10'
KITCHEN
6¾'
11¼'
21'
ROOM
2½'
MORTOR
VERANDAH
MORTOR
12'
5'
Scale: ¼


15'
DRYING YARD

PLAN



Section along AB

Appendix F G—1]

10

SUBJECT

Section Genl

File No. ~~2-31~~ 88-31

Serial No. 4

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. G. 290

To

The Chief Inspector of Mines.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No 1965 d 27th April 1932 forwarding an enquiry report on an explosion accident in Kumbargundi Road Bangalore City, on 22-2-1932 and proposing, for the consideration of Govt, some procedure for dealing with applications to manufacture gunpowder on a large scale, I am directed to request you to be so good as to suggest a suitable definition for "large scale manufacture" and to add that of [illegible] ~~in consultation with the~~ Govt. of India on the subject they may [illegible] ~~Explosives~~ Rules (being consulted)

An early reply is requested

I have &c

16/7/32

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *193*

Date of issue 20/7/32

Signed by Mr B.M.K.

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

Geol 88-31—5

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

GEN. & REV. D.403
DEVE 20 BRANCH.

Telegraphic Address:—
"MINESPECTOR"

DEVELOPMENT SECRETA
30 JUL 1932

No. 2-14
Encl:— 2

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF
MINES IN MYSORE.

Dated Oorgaum, 29th July *193*2
(S. India).

FROM

C. E. SURYANARAYANA RAU, ESQ., Mem. A.I.M.E., &c.,
Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.

D. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Development Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

1 With reference to your letter No.D.290/Geol.88-31-4 dated 20-7-1932 re- the procedure for dealing with applications to manufacture gunpowder on a large scale, I have the honour to state that the suggestions put forward in the concluding paragraphs of my detailed enquiry report on the explosive accident that occurred on 22-4-1932 in Kumbargundi Road, Bangalore City, are in general accordance with the rules and practice obtaining in British India.

Definition 2 "Large scale manufacture of gunpowder" may be defined as manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 20 lbs. at any one time.

3 Two licenses are necessary for this - one for manufacture a the other for possession - both to be granted by Government. A copy of the License Form for the manufacture of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time, is enclosed. Two such licenses were issued in the Central Provinces in 1928 and one in the Punjab in 1931 by the Government of India which are being renewed from year to year. The fee to be levied is not prescribed in the Schedule. It i left to the discretion of Government but in the cases above mentione Government of India have charged Rs.20/- each. The other Form to cover possession only or possession and sale, in Form J, articles

12 and 13 of Schedule I, Mysore Explosives Rules for which a fee of Rs.15/- or Rs.20/-, respectively, is prescribed.

4 If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine should be erected in accordance with the plan enclosed herewith, its size depending upon the quantity to be stored

5 As no definite procedure is laid down in the Explosives Rules either British Indian or Mysore as to how applications to manufact gunpowder on a large scale should be dealt with, the following -- procedure which is adopted in British India is recommended:-

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistra who will forward the same to this Department for necessary action.

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particular of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory a a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufac ed during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in deta under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

D. S. R.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES IN MYSORE.

Appendix r G—1]

SUBJECT ....

....

....

Section Genl

File No. 88-31

Serial No. 6

Diary No. of letter replied to ....

No. D 1286 / Genl

To

Notification

General and Revenue Secretariat

( ),

the 193

Date of issue 20/9/32

d by Mr D. Srinivas

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 (2) ~~15~~ of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore under sec 15 of the said Regn are pleased to publish ~~the following~~ the undermentioned ~~as~~ licence form "L" ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible] the procedure for & the conditions attached thereto under~~ under rule ~~Sec.~~ 38, Schedule I Article 9 of the ~~rules~~ Mysore Explosives Rules, 1917 ~~under the said regulation~~ for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 100 lbs. at any one time. ~~(... the ...)~~

A set of rules regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, ~~and~~ the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on & subject to which such licenses may be granted, are also hereby published for the information of the persons likely to be affected

List of enclosures ....

Copied by ....

into consideration on or after the ~~1st~~ 8th of Oct 1932 and that any suggestions or objections which may be received from any person or persons with respect to the said form & conditions thereto before the date aforesaid will be considered by Govt.

B. O.

Dev Secy.
19/8/32

To, the compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication

Memo No D/237 d. 20/8/32

Copy to the chief Inspector of Mines with reference to Correspondence ending with his letter No 214 d 29th July 1932

B. O.

19/8/32 for Dev Secy.

Form L

Form

Rule 38

(Article 9 of Schedule I).

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I, UP TO A MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF.......
GRANTED BY
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Fee - Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

	2.	3.	4.	5.
Name of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Period for which the license is valid.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Procedure

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of Mines and Explosives for necessary action)

word. ||

(b) The application should be accompanied by:—

1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each

2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction

3) A Statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:—

1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted

2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building

4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short ~~time~~ period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size depending upon the quantity to be stored.

(The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what conditions the license should be granted)

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the Rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the ~~Local~~ Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at.........licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory:

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day:

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the

C S S Rao

removal

removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thoroug washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All~~l~~ losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16.

C E S Rau

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and -- fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with $\frac{1}{4}$ inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

.....-:0:-.....

C.S.Rau

29

No. D1286
Fair Draft
Gol 88-31-6

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

General and Revenue Secretariat,

Dated, Bangalore, ~~1st~~ 20th September 1932.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section ~~4(1)~~ 4(2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish under Section 15 of the said Regulation the undermentioned license form 'L' under Rule 38, Schedule I Art 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time.

A set of rules regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted, ~~are~~ to also hereby published for the information of ~~the persons likely to be affected thereby and~~ all concerned. Notice is hereby given that the said license form and rules will be taken into consideration on or after the ~~1st~~ 31st October 1932 and that any suggestions or objections which may be received from any person or persons with respect to the said form and ~~conditions thereto~~ rules before the date ~~mxx~~aforesaid, will be considered by Government.

may perhaps be changed to 31st Oct 32
7/9/32

B. O.

P.T.O.

1/9/32

D

7/9 Dep Secy

To, The Compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication
Memo no: D1237/ d. 20/9/32

Copy ~~of the above~~ to the Chief Inspector of Mines with reference to correspondence ending with his letter No 264 d 29-July 1932

B. O

7/9 Dep Secy

F O R M 'L'

Rule 38.

(Article 9 of Schedule I)

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I,
UP TO A MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF ....
GRANTED BY
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Fee - Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

		3	4	5
Name of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Period for which the license is valid.

~~By Order,~~

By

Secretary to Government of Mysore
Development Department.

~~To~~

319

The ~~Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.~~

Aga/7.

PROCEDURE.

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of mines and Explosives for necessary action)

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan~~s~~ of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building~~s~~ with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be grant

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunc

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowd manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Govern may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and recor of manufacture to any magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at .... licensed in Form J of the Mysore Expolsives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory;

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day;

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors, shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such ro[illegible] part; and after such

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at .... licensed in Form J of the Mysore Expolsives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory;

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day;

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors, shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such

cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar

substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder: and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

7/9

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE

General and Revenue Secretariat,

No. D1286/Ex — *Dated, Bangalore,* 20/9/1932

[illegible]

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish under Sectio 15 of the said Regulation the undermentioned license form 'L' under Rule 38, Schedule I Art 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time.

A set of rules regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted is also hereby published for the informatio of all concerned. Notice is hereby given that the said license form and rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st October 1932 and that any suggestions or objections which may be xxxx received from any person or persons with respect to the said form and rules before the date aforesaid, will be considered by Government

By order,

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication.

TD

FORM L.

Rule 38.

(Article 0 of Schedule I)

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I.

UP TO A MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF............

GRANTED BY

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Fee - Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

	2	3	4	5
Name of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site - thereof.	Period for which the license is valid.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

PROCEDURE.

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of mines and Explosives for necessary action.)

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpow will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendatio stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license shou be granted.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The license shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license shall exhibit his stock and his books and - - records of manufacture to any magistrate or to any Police - - Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at - . . . . licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpower exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient ~~lighting~~ lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory.

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee ~~x~~ for testing all such conduc-

conductors, shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall so far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpower or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance ~~of~~ or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, - - shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so - lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is - - reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

For Secretary to Government
Development Department

W

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

General and Revenue Secretariat,

D1286/Exs

Geo 88-31-6

Dated, Bangalore, 20/9/1932

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4(2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to publish under Section 15 of the said Regulation the undermentioned license form 'L' under Rule 38, Schedule I Art 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time.

A set of rules regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted is also hereby published for the information of all concerned. Notice is hereby given that the said license form and rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st October 1932 and that any suggestions or objections which may be xxxx received from any person or persons with respect to the said form and rules before the date aforesaid, will be considered by Government

By order,

for Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette for publication.

TD

Notification

Section [illegible]

File No. 88-31

Serial No. 7

No. D 3414

Diary No. of letter replied to ....

~~To~~ Notification

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193

Date of issue 20/11/33

Signed by K. S. A. Wajid

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 4 (2) of Mysore Explosives Regulation I 1888, the Govt. of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the undermentioned licence form 4 under Rule 38, Schedule I of the Mysore Explosives Rules, for the manufacture of Gunpowder not exceeding 200 lbs together with the regarding the name

specified in such application
the conditions on and subject to
which such licenses may be granted,
~~[illegible]~~ be introduced. The new
form will be included in the Mysore
Explosives Rules as Form 'L'.

(*) Vide annexure.

By order

Secy. to Govt.
18/12/32
~~Genl~~ Dev. Dept.

To, The compiler, Mysore Gazette
for favour of publication and for
supplying 100 copies of the same.

Memo No. D 3415 d. 20/1/33
Forwarded, with compliments,
to the Chief Inspector of Mines for information
in continuation of this office
Memo No D 1237/Genl 88-31-6
dated 29/9/32.

FORM L.

Rule 33.

(Article 9 of Schedule I).

LICENCE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I,

UP TO A MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF...........

GRANTED BY

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Fee - Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the licence is granted.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Period for which the licence is valid.

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

PROCEDURE.

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of mines and Explosives for necessary action.)

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowde will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license sho be granted.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or Officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpower exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient ~~Lighting~~ lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory.

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conduc-

conductors, shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpower or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance ~~of~~ or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest police station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substance in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder, and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

For Secretary to Government
Development Department

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GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE,

General and Revenue Secretariat,

Dated, Bangalore, 20th 6th January 1933.

D 8414
Geol 88-31-6

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by Section 4(2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the undermentioned license form "L" under Rule 38, Schedule I, Article 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules, 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time together with the set of rules attached thereto regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters ~~materials~~ to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted, be introduced. The new form will be included in the Mysore Explosives Rules as Form "L". (Vide annexure).

By Order,

Sd. S. Abdul Wajid

Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To

The ~~Comptroller~~ Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for favour of publication and for supplying 100 copies of the same.

Aga/7. Memo No. D 8415 20th
Dated, Bangalore the 6th January 1933.

Copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Chief Inspector of Mines for information in continuation of this office Memo No. D. 1237/Geol.88-31-6, dated 20th September 1932.

By Order,

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Aga/2

FORM L.

Rule 36.

(Article 9 of Schedule I)

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I.

UP TO A MAXIMUM QUANTITY OF ....

GRANTED BY

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

Fee - Twenty rupees in Stamps.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of licensee and place of residence.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Maximum quantity of gun powder to be manufactured during the period for which the licensem is granted.	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Period for which the license is valid.

Secretary to Government of Mysore
Development Department.

PROCEDURE.

(a) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of Mines and Explosives for necessary action.)

(b) The application should be accompanied by:-

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(c) It shall also state:-

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(d) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be tored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

For Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at .... licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

7. Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory.

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by ~~mush~~ some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All licensee losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest Police Station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or converted as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing hxx house, shall be stored separately.

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

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for Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

Agn/8.

G.R.S. App. F VI G-2]

SUBJECT ....

....

....

Sec. Genl

File No. 88-31

Serial No. 8

Diary No. of letter replied to...............

General and Revenue Secretariat

the (   ) 193

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Date of issue 29/11/32

Signed by K. B. N. K

Read—

Correspondence ending with letter no 214 dated 29/7/32 from the chief Inspector of Mines stating that no definite procedure has been laid down under Rule 38, Article 9 of Schedule I

~~Order Thereon~~ No.

Mysore Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture & possess gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time should be dealt with and submitting a sample form for the approval of Govt

May this be

(i) Printed ?

(ii) treated as a standing order ?

(iii) published in the Gazette, English Part?

(iv) translated ?

(v) placed at the disposal of the press ?

(vi) published in the Gazette, Kannada Part ?

D 3416-24

20/1/33

Order no dated

Govt. approve of the form proposed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives and the same together with the rules & conditions attached to it is appended to this order. The form will be included in the Mysore Explosives Rules as Form "L".

~~A separate~~ A notification will be issued separately

CW. 16.12.32

Dev Secy
13/12/32

To, The Chief Inspector

The Dist. Magistrates

The Supdt. Govt. Printing for supplying the necessary forms to the Chief Inspector of Explosives -

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

Read:-

Correspondence ending with letter No.214 dated 29th July 1932 from the Chief Inspector of Mines stating that no definite procedure has been laid down under Rule 38, Article 9 of Schedule I, Mysore Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture and possess gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs at any one time should be dealt with and submitting a sample form for the approval of Government.

Order No. D 348-24/[illegible]-32-8

Dated, Bangalore the 6th January 1933.

Government approve of the form proposed by the Chief Inspector of Mines and the same together with the rules and conditions attached thereto is appended to this order. The form will be included in the Mysore Explosives Rules as Form "L".

A notification will be issued separately.

for Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To

The Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Districts.

Aga/10.

S. O.

Government of his highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. D. 3416-24—Geol. 88-31-8, dated 20th January 1933.

Mysore Explosives Rules.

Issues a new form "L" under Rule 38, Schedule I, Article 9 of the —— for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in a large quantity.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 214, dated 29th July 1932, from the Chief Inspector of Mines, stating that no definite procedure has been laid down under Rule 38, Article 9 of Schedule I, Mysore Explosives Rules as to how applications to manufacture and possess gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time should be dealt with and submitting a sample form for the approval of Government.

ORDER NO. D. 3416-24—GEOL. 88-31-8, DATED BANGALORE, THE 20TH JANUARY 1933.

Government approve of the form proposed by the Chief Inspector of Mines and the same together with the rules and conditions attached thereto is appended to this order. The form will be included in the Mysore Explosives Rules as Form "L".

A Notification will be issued separately.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

To—The Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore.
The District Magistrates of Districts.

Exd.—P. S. R. N.

FORM L.

RULE 38.

(*Article 9 of Schedule I.*)

LICENSE TO MANUFACTURE GUNPOWDER, CLASS I.

to a maximum quantity of............granted by Government of Mysore.

Fee—Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

Name of licensee and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof	Period for which the license is valid
	2	3	4	5

Secretary to Government of Mysore,
Development Department.

No. D. 3416-24—Geol. 88-31-8, dated 20th January 1933.

PROCEDURE.

(*a*) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate who will forward the same to the Department of Mines and Explosives for necessary action.

(*b*) The application should be accompanied by:—

(1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.

(2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.

(3) A statement giving the distances that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(*c*) It shall also state:—

(1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.

(2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.

(3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.

(4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(*d*) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation, (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any magistrate or to any police officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at.........licensed in Form J of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines, in Mysore, and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory:

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day;

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall as far as is practicable be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

No. D. 3416-24—GEOL. 88-31-8, DATED 20TH JANUARY 1933.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, lucifer, matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory, except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest Police Station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder ; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately.

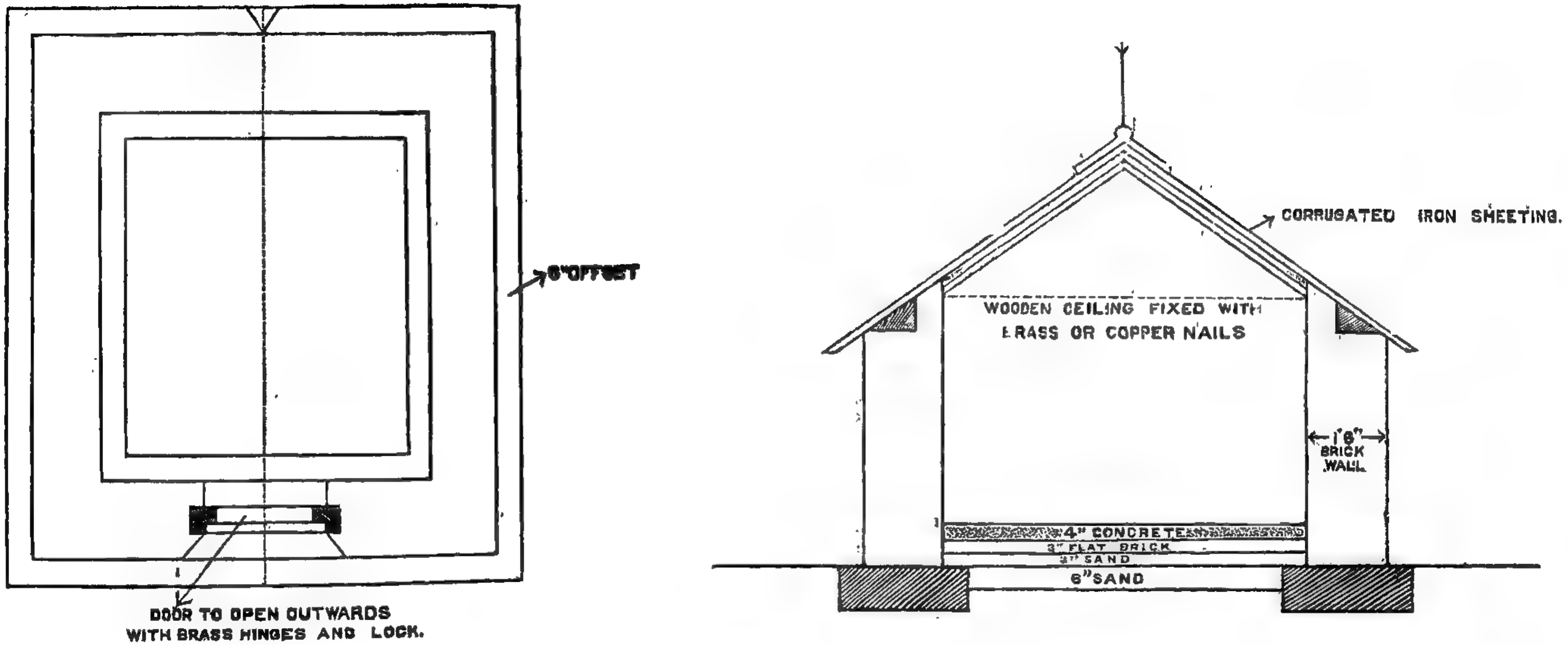
18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with ¼ inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

No. D. 3416-24—Geol. 88-31-8, dated 20th January 1933.

PLAN OF A TEMPORARY MAGAZINE.


6" OFFSET
DOOR TO OPEN OUTWARDS WITH BRASS HINGES AND LOCK.
CORRUGATED IRON SHEETING.
WOODEN CEILING FIXED WITH BRASS OR COPPER NAILS
1'6" BRICK WALL
4" CONCRETE
3" FLAT BRICK
3" SAND
6" SAND

(a) The walls may be either of corrugated iron with an inner lining of wood, or of masonry, as per plan. The floor should be either of wood or smooth cement.

(b) There must be no exposed iron or steel in the interior of the magazine, any necessary iron or steel being covered over with leather or wood.

(c) If detonators are to be stored, they should be kept in a separate building, similarly constructed, a little distance away.

W D 1482—3PB—439—1-2-33.

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

No. D. 3414—*Geol.* 88-31-6, *dated* 20*th January* 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 4 (2) of the Mysore Explosives Regulation II of 1888, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to direct that the undermentioned license Form "L" under Rule 38, Schedule I, Article 9 of the Mysore Explosives Rules, 1917, for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 lbs. at any one time together with the set of rules attached thereto regarding the manner in which applications for such licenses are to be made, the matters to be specified in such applications and the conditions on and subject to which such licenses may be granted, be introduced. The new form will be included in the Mysore Explosives Rules as Form "L" (*Vide* annexure).

By Order,
S. Abdul Wajid
Secretary to Government,
Development Department.

FORM L.

Rule 38.

(*Article* 9 *of Schedule I.*)

License to Manufacture Gunpowder, Class I, up to a maximum quantity of........

Granted by Government of Mysore.

Fee—Twenty Rupees in Stamps.

Name of licensee and place of residence	Place of business, factory or shop	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted	Maximum quantity of gunpowder to be possessed at any one time in the factory or within the boundaries of the site thereof	Period for which the license is valid
1	2	3	4	5

Procedure.

(*a*) An applicant for a special manufacturing license shall submit his application to Government through the District Magistrate (who will forward the same to the Department of Mines and Explosives for necessary action).

(*b*) The application should be accompanied by—
  (1) A site plan of the proposed factory showing the distances between buildings forming part of the factory and the nature of the operations to be carried out in each.
  (2) Construction plans of each building with particulars of construction.
  (3) A statement giving the distances, that the factory as a whole can maintain from any other buildings or works not forming part of the factory.

(*c*) It shall also state—
  (1) The maximum quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured during the period for which the license is granted.
  (2) The maximum amount that the applicant wishes to possess at any one time in the factory as a whole.
  (3) The number of persons to be employed at any one time in each building.
  (4) Whether the ingredients for the manufacture of gunpowder will be stored separately.

(*d*) If the storage of gunpowder be for a short period only, a temporary magazine shall be erected in accordance with the annexed plan, its size, depending upon the quantity to be stored.

The Chief Inspector of Mines if he recommends the grant of the license will submit it to Government with his recommendation stating in detail under what terms and conditions the license should be granted.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Mysore Explosives Regulation (II of 1888), and the rules thereunder.

Appendix F G—1]

SUBJECT ....

Diary No. of letter replied to ....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the 193 .

Date of issue 27-2-33

Signed by Mr. S. A. W.

List of enclosures ....

Copied by ....

Examined by ....

Section Geol

File No. 88-31

Serial No. 9

No Pol. 821 G/4

To The Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore

Sir,

I am directed to forward, herewith, for favour of information four copies of Notification No. D 3414/Geol 88-31-6 dated 20 Jan 1933 issuing a new form L under the Mysore Explosives Rules for the manufacture & possession of gunpowder in any ~~large large~~ quantity exceeding 200 lbs.

I have, etc.

27/2
for Dev Secy

9

WD 71—GPBM—40,000—20-7-31.

2. The licensee shall keep records and accounts of all gunpowder manufactured and of all stock in hand, in such form as the Government may from time to time direct.

3. The licensee shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of manufacture to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer duly empowered in this behalf, whenever such Magistrate or officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The gunpowder shall be manufactured in the factory, removed without delay and kept in the licensee's magazine at..............licensed in Form 'J' of the Mysore Explosives Rules.

5. There shall not be at the same time in the factory any quantity of gunpowder exceeding the quantity specified in column 4 of the license.

6. The factory shall have attached thereto an efficient lightning conductor, which shall be tested at least once in every year, and a certificate showing the result and date of the last test shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the factory.

Such test shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Mysore and a fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by the licensee for such test. In the event of the test proving unsatisfactory, a fee of fifteen rupees shall be payable by the licensee for each subsequent test until the lightning conductor is passed by the testing officer as satisfactory.

Provided that not more than twenty rupees shall be charged for all tests made on a conductor during any one day.

Provided also that if two or more lightning conductors are attached to the factory, the fee for testing all such conductors shall not exceed the fee prescribed in this condition for testing a single lightning conductor.

7. Before repairs are done to any room in the factory or part thereof, the same shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all gunpowder or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to such room or part thereof until any gunpowder is again taken into it.

8. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements, used in, or in making any repairs to any part of the factory shall be made only of wood, copper or brass or some soft metal or material or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

9. Due provision shall be made, by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, or of suitable shoes, or by searching or otherwise, or by some such means, for preventing the introduction into the factory of fire, licifer matches or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or of any grit, iron or steel.

10. No person under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in or enter the factory except in the presence and under the supervision of an adult person.

11. The licensee, and every person employed in or about the factory, shall take all due precautions for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the factory, and for preventing unauthorised persons from having access to the factory or to the gunpowder therein and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such factory.

12. The licensee shall, at his own expense, provide for the safe custody of the factory, a guard which shall be of such strength as the District Magistrate may consider to be sufficient.

13. All losses, shortage of stock and thefts of gunpowder shall be reported without delay to the nearest Police Station.

14. The number of persons employed at any one time in manufacture in any one building or room shall not exceed six, and only persons actually manufacturing or superintending manufacture shall be allowed inside the place of manufacture.

15. No iron or steel implements shall be used in manufacture. Only copper, gunmetal or wooden tools are permissible.

16. The interior of the mixing house and the benches, shelves and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or converted as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with gunpowder; and such interior, benches, shelves and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean.

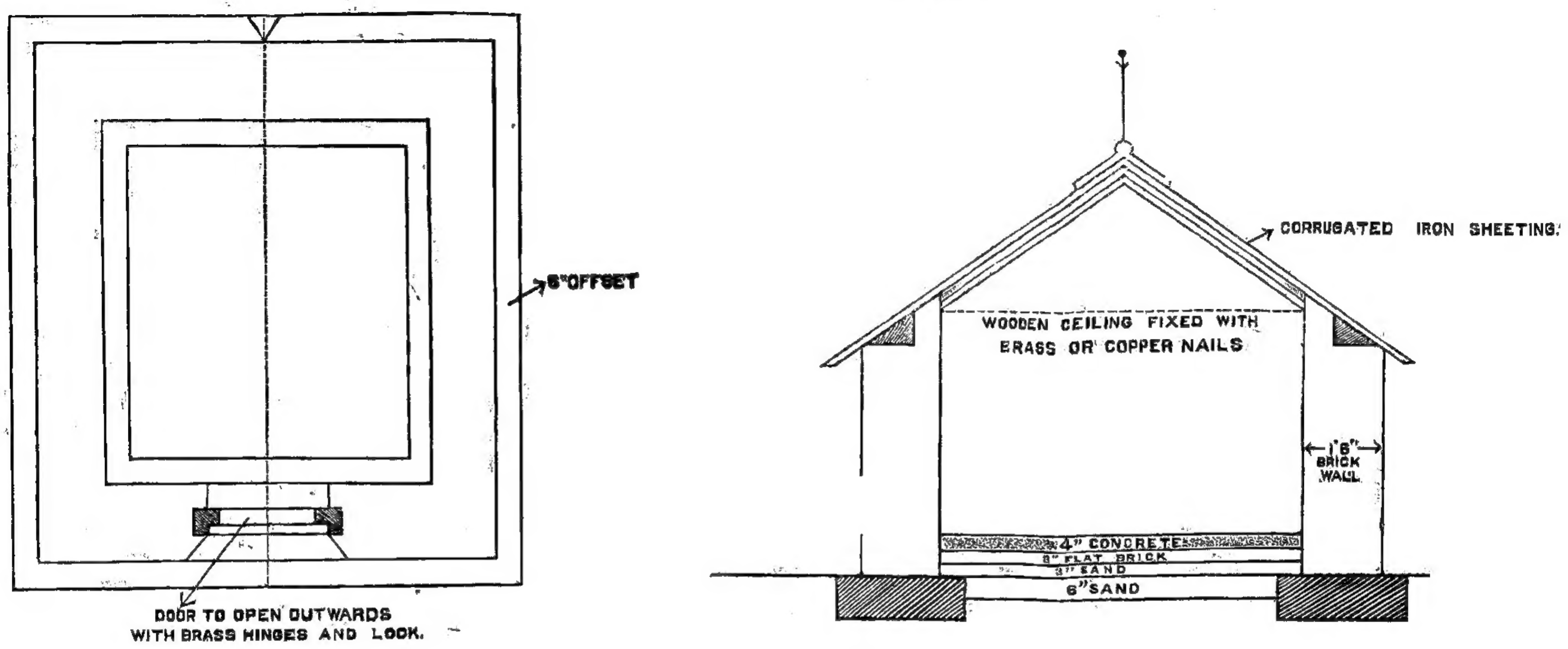
17. The ingredients, till brought together in the mixing house, shall be stored separately

18. Manufacture shall only be carried on between sunrise and sunset.

19. No smoking or lights shall be allowed in or near the factory where gunpowder is being manufactured.

20. All doors of the factory shall be made of wood, faced on the outside with 1/4 inch sheet iron and shall open outwards.

PLAN OF A TEMPORARY MAGAZINE.


6" OFFSET
DOOR TO OPEN OUTWARDS WITH BRASS HINGES AND LOCK.
CORRUGATED IRON SHEETING.
WOODEN CEILING FIXED WITH BRASS OR COPPER NAILS
1'6" BRICK WALL
4" CONCRETE
8" FLAT BRICK
3" SAND
6" SAND

(*a*) The walls may be either of corrugated iron with an inner lining of wood, or of masonry, as per plan. The floor should be either of wood or smooth cement.

(*b*) There must be no exposed iron or steel in the interior of the magazine, any necessary iron or steel being covered over with leather or wood.

(*c*) If detonators are to be stored, they should be kept in a separate building, similarly constructed, a little distance away.

25th February 3.

S. ABDUL WAJID, ESQ., B.A.,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to forward, herewith, for favour of information four copies of Notification No.D. 3414/Geol.88-31-6 dated 20th January 1933, issuing a new form "L" under the Mysore Explosives Rules for the manufacture and possession of gunpowder in any quantity exceeding 200 Lbs.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Fair draft

SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

K.M.R./25-2.
2.